

JOHN V. MARLING, EDITOR.

A LITTLE BOYNET.

There's a little bonnet,  
I see it above me,  
And a little feather on it  
That tosses up and down.

Beneath this little bonnet  
Are two such jet black eyes—  
Oh! then only little four or five  
Loud! I'll waste myself in sighs!

And what wonder?—see it moving  
Down the crowded street,  
The little feather bowing o'er it,  
Nodding to the fairy feet.

Proudly goes the little bonnet,  
Proudly trip the little feet,  
And laughing the eyes beam out  
On everything they meet.

Ho! clear the way, fade curls,  
With your faded velvet tracks!  
Ho! clear the way, ye suckers,  
Of the white wigs of your sticks!

Ho! smokers of Havanas,  
Stop your puffing o'er that eye  
Put a stopper on your fire  
With this liquid brilliancy.

Proudly goes the little bonnet,  
Proudly trip the little feet,  
And laughing the eyes beam out  
On everything they meet.

We copy the following graphic and spicy sketch of the delivery of the President's Inaugural Address, from the *Albany Argus*:

At half past one o'clock, all being arranged, the oath of office was administered to Gen. Pierce by the Chief Justice, as follows:

"I do solemnly affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

It will be remarked that Gen. Pierce, in taking the oath, did not, as has been ordinarily the custom, say, "I solemnly swear," but "I solemnly affirm; and instead of kissing the book in Southern fashion, he raised his right hand and held it aloft until the pledge was read. The whole of the ceremony was admirably carried out. When General Pierce took the oath, with his head uncovered, and raising one hand to heaven, while he laid the other on the Holy Book, the spectators also uncovered, even in the snow that was falling at that time, and many of them lifted up their hands as if in an act of the most fervent devotion. It was an impressive solemn scene.

After this ceremony had been completed, the President stepped to the front of the platform, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and proceeded to deliver the Inaugural Address.

The reading of the address was followed by loud cheering and the firing of cannon, and enthusiasm prevailed to the greatest extent.

The address, which the President delivered unfalteringly from memory, and without a single note, was received with great enthusiasm by the vast multitude, particularly those portions of it that asserted the Monroe doctrine, the protection of American citizens abroad, the firm adherence and his determination to carry out the fugitive slave law. Cries of "good, good," and other warm expressions of admiration, were elicited from the crowd. The sentiments—the tone of address—the earnest manner in which it was spoken—his beautiful action—his manly, erect appearance—his pale cast of countenance, in which intellect and courage were the predominant features—and his clear, loud voice, distinctly heard by the remotest of his audience, all combined to make a deep impression in favor of General Pierce; and many asserted that this was the best inaugural address ever delivered from that spot. He was undoubtedly a very effective speaker. The ladies were in costume, and so anxious to see some who happened to be in the rear to see and hear him, that they climbed upon the pediment of the columns of the Capitol, to their own small danger. Although it was a glorious spectacle of sublime majesty, casting into the shade the pomp and unmeaning pageantry of the coronation of kings and emperors.

The address was delivered by Gen. Pierce, after taking of his overcoat, and immense cheering, just exactly as if he were delivering an extemporaneous speech. It will be remembered that Presidents Taylor, Polk, and others, read their addresses from the manuscript. When he came to that part of his address which related to the protection of American citizens abroad, he turned face to face with Mr. Fillmore and the diplomatic corps, and laid down the law with thrilling emphasis, and when he again turned to the mass of the people in front, he was met by a vast sea of heads, they shouted with delight, and every man of fifty thousand in the streets declared that Pierce is the man for the times.

President Pierce is a graceful and striking speaker, and his voice was clear and distinct, and his style of delivery was excellent. He has appeared remarkably elastic, cool and self-possessed for the last few days; but especially today. He rose at daylight, and has been busy the entire day, and he evidently feels that he has the game in hand and intends to hold it.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Hon. James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, selected by Gen. Pierce to preside over the Post Office Department, will, we do not hesitate to predict, prove one of the best selections that could have been made for that important post. It is getting to be the most laborious department of the government, with its thirty thousand appointments, and its constantly increasing patronage, improvements, and the accumulating waste of the country, which he is eminently progressive; and they are interests, too, about which the American people are perhaps more tenacious than those connected with and controlled by any other branch of the government. To administer its duties with success and general satisfaction requires constant vigilance, untiring industry, much legal knowledge and experience, and in its practical aspects, firmness of purpose, self-tempered with courtesy of manner and sound discretion. Upon the discreet or indiscreet management of this department greatly depends the popularity or unpopularity of the entire administration. The important experiment of low postage, as well as other matters of reform, renders it peculiarly a responsible post at this time, requiring energy, close application, and an enlightened policy on the part of its official head.

Judge Campbell is not, perhaps, so extensively known throughout the country as some other gentlemen who might have been selected, the official positions which he has heretofore occupied not having been such as to bring him conspicuously before the nation at large. But, as a prominent member of the bar of his own State, and as a Judge, and, in fact, in every station of responsibility in which he has been placed, he has discharged his duties with ability and great fidelity. In all business transactions he is straightforward and prompt, with a frank and pleasing address, and a constitution which even the hard and incessant labor of that department cannot easily impair.—*New York Herald*.

ATTENDING INCIDENT.—A MASTER'S LIFE SAVER BY HIS SLAVE.—On Sunday last, Mr. G. McCann, while crossing the Mississippi river alone in a canoe, from Seattle Island to his plantation, whither he was on a visit to his friend and neighbor on the Island, Ben Hardin, Esq., was upset in the middle of the river; he clung to the canoe until he had floated opposite to the wood yard on his farm, when his cries attracted the attention of one of his negro men, the boy immediately put off in a skiff, to the rescue of his master. Before the negro arrived, Mr. McCann had become exhausted, and sunk. The faithful negro succeeded, however, in saving his master, which he did by seizing him by the hair, and took him in to the skiff. Mr. McCann was in an insensible state, and life was nearly extinct. By the assiduous attentions of the servant, and the application of such restoratives as were at hand, he was brought to consciousness. On Wednesday, he was slowly recovering. This is another fact to illustrate the truth of history, touching the social and moral condition of the master and the slave.—*St. Louis Republican*.

WE are indebted to the steamer Nashville for late New Orleans papers.

## NASHVILLE, TENN.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1853.

MR. McCLELLAND.

The *Banner* the other day stated that this gentleman, who holds the position of Secretary of the Interior, had voted for the Wilmot Proviso. We had supposed that no one, acquainted with the politicians of Michigan, doubted the soundness of Mr. McClelland on the compromise question. He is the warm and devoted friend of Gen. Cass, whose identity with the compromise measures partisan malice itself can not question, and whose argument against the Wilmot Proviso in his letter to Mr. Nicholas, and also, in his speech in the Senate in 1850, is so indelibly impressed upon the popular memory. Political affiliations like these should of itself fix his conservative position. We are not, however, left to such arguments. In 1850, Mr. McClelland was President of a Democratic State Convention in Michigan, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention tender to the people of the United States, an expression of earnest congratulation on the passage by Congress, and their approval by the President of the United States, of the series of measures by which California has been received into the family of States, territorial government established for New Mexico, Utah, and the boundary line of Texas adjusted. That we hail the adoption of these measures, alike just and equitable to all, by which the country has been restored to harmony, as a triumph of wisdom over sectional strife in our common country.

Shortly after the nomination of Gen. Pierce, Mr. McClelland was the nominee of the democratic convention of Michigan for Governor. The convention which nominated him, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the recent measures of compromise, embracing a settlement of the distracting questions which have disturbed, and almost interrupted the business of Congress, seriously threatening the integrity of the Union itself, were demanded by a fair consideration of the constitutional rights of the various members of the confederacy.

"Resolved, That the democracy of Michigan, in its own name, rejecting all alliances with sectional factions, having in view the preservation of the Union, and the maintenance of the rights of the people, and yielding only to the demands of the constitution, declare emphatically, that the compromise measures stand justified in the eyes of every well-wisher of his country, and should be sustained and executed in all their parts faithfully, and impartially."

Mr. McClelland during the entire canvass, proclaimed himself a compromise man, and eloquently sustained these resolutions of the convention. It would be difficult for any one to present on the compromise a clearer record than is found in the endorsement and support of resolutions like these. Yet he will be assailed. Party feeling warps and blinds men so, that partisans are rarely capable of doing justice to an opponent. It is a fortunate thing that the public man has an appeal from the distorted judgments and jaundiced injustice of mere partisans to the sober, settled and intelligent verdict of the people.

## THE INAUGURAL.

We have been much pleased to notice the general satisfaction expressed by the press with reference to this sterling document. Democrats are all—with the exception of a few abolition agitators, who are only nominally in the party, and ought to leave it—delighted with its clear and patriotic principles. The neutral press seem scarcely less pleased. As for the whig press their blows fall weak and nerveless. The tone of their notices leave no doubt of a willingness to strike; but the document is so unassailable that their ingenuity is baffled, and whig editors retire sullen and discomfited from their intended demonstration.

We give in our columns to-day, extracts from some of the democratic press of this State, from which it will be seen that in Tennessee the inaugural gives entire satisfaction to the democracy.

## THE WHIG PARTY DISSOLVED.

A correspondent of the *Banner*, in urging the claims of W. N. BILBO, Esq., of this city, for State Senator, says:

"If we neglect such whigs, will it not dissolve our party?"

This is indeed a fearful interrogatory. The writer, it is clear, thinks that it will. If the whig party is contingent upon the nomination of Mr. Bilbo for State Senator, we feel but little hesitancy in expressing the opinion that the hour of its dissolution is near at hand. Mr. Bilbo is a great favorite of ours. In fact he is one of our pets. But we don't think he is appreciated by his party friends.

NEW NOVEL.—We are indebted to F. HAGAN for several new publications: *The Emigrant's Squire*; *The Two Merchants*; and *Ugly Effie*. We have not had leisure to even glance at their contents. The reputation of their authors, furnishes, however, satisfactory assurance that they are worth reading.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to W. T. BERRY & Co., for "Villette," by CURRIER BELL, the author of *Jane Eyre* and *Shirley*.

We are also indebted to these gentlemen for a fine edition of COLERIDGE'S WORKS, which we intend to notice more fully as soon as we can give it an examination.

BARBURNERS LEAVING WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"Gov. Marcy, it is supposed, will disappoint the barburners and soft shells. He has declared that, so far as his influence goes, none but a lumker will be appointed to the office of Collector of the port of New York; and it is believed that he will not favor free-soil appointments. The barburners who were seeking office here have almost all left. The address has routed them.

THE USE OF BAD DEBTS.—An editor in Arkansas was lately shot in an affray. Luckily the ball came against a bundle of unpaid accounts in his pocket. Even gunpowder could not get through unpaid newspaper bills, and the editor saved his life by the delinquency of his subscribers. Surely it is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good.

THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, of Mississippi county, and Hon. W. C. BEYNS, of Independence, have been spoken of as Congressional aspirants in the Northern District of Arkansas. They are democrats.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—We would call the attention of our citizens to this panorama. It is truly a magnificent work of art, and embodies in its conception one of the finest allegories in the English language. It is the palpable realization of Old Bunyan's Dream, and has to be seen to be appreciated. We advise all who wish to gratify a taste for the beautiful to call at the Odd Fellows' Hall and see it. It will be exhibited again to-morrow evening.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL SALARIES.—Several amendments were made to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the most important of which are as follows: The salaries of the Vice President and heads of departments are to be raised to eight thousand dollars per annum; six thousand dollars, in addition to their present salaries, was granted to the American Ministers to Great Britain, France, Spain and Russia to pay for house rent, food, and four thousand additional is to be given to the Minister resident in Turkey.—*Congressional Reporter*.

## THOS. H. BENTON.

Gen. JACKSON is reported to have said that this notorious individual lost his mind on board the Princeton, when that awful explosion took place, which hurried URSSUR and GLIMMER to their premature graves. We are inclined to believe that this remark of the sage of the Hermitage, like nearly all others he expressed, with reference to men, was based upon a thorough knowledge of human character. Certain it is, that from that time to the present, Mr. BENTON'S conduct has been as wayward as that of a spoiled beauty, and much less attractive in its poutings. In his haughty and unbending pride he has foolishly thrown away the position of a leader, and sunk by his own option into that most despicable of characters—the incendiary and disorganizer. His first act after the inauguration of President POLK, was to assail in the bitterest sarcasm the policy of the administration—with reference to Oregon—scolding at those who asserted our title to 54-40 as mere "necrophyses" who were permitted only to stand in the portico of the Temple, and not worthy to minister at the altar. When the compromise measures, as a plan of pacification, were before the Senate he warred upon it most relentlessly, and held up the patriots who conceived and reported it, as political Dr. TOWNSHEND, and the measures proposed as quick medicines. Beaten for the Senate he returned to Missouri and commenced the work of disorganization. Everybody who did not surrender their opinions to his whims, many of which were madder than the jests of Hamlet, were ruthlessly denounced. Party harmony—success of democratic principles—and every other consideration which would have controlled other men were disregarded. With an imperious egotism he made himself "the party," and finally by some unexplained combinations was elected to Congress. And we now see that he is beginning to war upon the administration of Gen. PIERCE—by protesting against some of the expected appointments of the President. In war, mutiny is punished by death, and the mutineers shot. In politics they should be drummed out of camp.

We are not unmindful of Col. BENTON'S services during the JACKSON and VAN BUREN administration. He deserves for these the gratitude of the people. But those services have been more than cancelled by the misconduct of the last nine years. The brilliancy of the past but reflects a darker shade upon the present. Like Arnold, whose treason at West Point blurred the bright pages of Quebec, Saratoga, and other battle fields, or Lucifer, as portrayed by Milton, present crimes annul former virtues.

"So call him now. His former name  
Is heard no more in heaven."

We have every confidence that President PIERCE will disregard the arrogant dictation of Col. BENTON, and pursue the patriotic course marked out by himself, without reference to protests from any quarter.

## [FOR THE UNION.]

MR. EDITOR.—We would be glad to see J. L. CARTER elected to represent Smith, Macon, and Sumner in the next State Legislature. If he will run he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE SUN.]  
President Pierce—The *Collier's International Copyright Office* Secures, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1853.—The President's inaugural is now spread at large before the public, and the second sober thought, I am happy to say, agrees entirely with the enthusiastic approbation which met its delivery. It is an edifice which will stand the test of time, and whose proportions will be found admirably adapted to its design. The whig opposition, though "startled," is not yet prepared to attack it, either as a whole or in part.

The Cabinet will be sent in to-morrow; a quorum of the Senate being, of course, present. Several States but only partially represented. No doubt exists but that Mr. Benjamin will be able to show that he is entitled to a seat in the Senate from Louisiana.

The international copyright treaty with England will be one of the first things acted upon by the Senate. The combat will be between the authors and the publishers—the parents and the *acconcheurs*. All the authors of note in the United States are in favor of the treaty.

The city, as might be expected, is full of office-seekers, and the President's appointments will make the principal appointments. A protracted stay in Washington will hardly be a special recommendation in the applicants.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—Lieut. Dearborn, of the army, died recently at Mr. Vernon, Ala.

A tremendous hail storm occurred at Haynesville, Alabama, last week; the stones were as large as marbles.

WORCESTER, March 8.—The factory of Messrs. White & Bayden, at South Worcester, was destroyed by fire this morning with the adjacent buildings. Loss \$20,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The *Picayune* has received advices from Tampico to the 26th ult.

The city had pronounced in favor of the return of Santa Anna.

The military oppose the restoration of the old tariff, and threaten to resist it, if needs be, by force of arms.

BOSTON, March 8.—The election for members of the convention has gone as predicted in your dispatches of yesterday.

In the city the whig majority is 600, while the convention itself has been carried by the opposition by a large majority.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A horrible murder was committed at Southwark during last night.—Two married women, Mary, Hannah, and Ellen Layton, were found dead in a house this morning. A trunk, containing \$180, belonging to Mrs. Lynch, whose husband has gone to New York, was broken open and the money stolen. The persons who occupied the lower part of the house had been to a ball and returned in the morning and found the women dead. There is great excitement and a number of arrests have been made. On examining the bodies, it was found that Mary, Hannah, and Ellen were found in Mrs. Lynch's five entering the heart, and seventeen wounds in Mrs. Show.—An attempt was made to burn the house, but the fire, after burning a hole in the kitchen floor, went out. Among the arrested is an old Sing Sing convict, named Arthur Spring.

A defalcation was discovered in the Bank of Pennsylvania. One of the book-keepers allowed an outside friend to overdraw his account, which said to be considerable.

ANOTHER INVENTION.—We learn by a gentleman direct from New York, that Norman Cutler, Esq., and a machinist of this city, are now in that city perfecting the model for an engine to be driven by heated air—something after the Ericsson plan, but simpler in construction and better adapted in many respects to steamboats or locomotives. The model had been completed and the trial gave a great deal of satisfaction. It is said the machinery will occupy but half the space of the Ericsson, and the cost of building and running is a great deal less. We shall probably hear more about it in a few days.—*St. Louis Times*.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT FOR FOUNDRIES.—The following notice of a valuable patent for moulding for castings we find in the *Cincinnati Gazette* of Wednesday:

A moulding for castings, has been made and a patent obtained, whereby the mouldings are made by one hand a boy, better and faster than six practical moulders can. To foundrymen, to whom speedy moulding is important, as well as the saving of room by the reduction of the number of hands, this is the most valuable and economical improvement. The usefulness and perfect adaptation of the method to purposes of design, has been fully tested in Pittsburgh. The great speed acquired in moulding—its perfectness and saving of expense, makes it a most valuable one.

## OPINIONS OF THE TENNESSEE PRESS.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—We have seen and read, an imperfect copy, it is true, of the President's address, which we publish to-day. Notwithstanding some whig editors affect to believe that the inaugural is not clear upon some points, we are at a loss to discover wherein there is any equivocation. On the contrary we regard it as one of the clearest, most explicit and candid documents of the kind, since the days of the patriot with the past history of Gen. Pierce if *franchise* did not pervade every sentence. Boldness and candor are well known characteristics of the new President, and in his inaugural has fully met the expectations of his friends. In no part of it, is there room left for a single doubt, and every democrat with whom we have met, and who has read the inaugural is rejoicing that a man is at the helm of government who will reform its abuses, who will protect the rights and the rights of her citizens at home and abroad; and who will in its administration "know no north, no south, no east, no west," but enforce alike every provision of the Constitution of the Republic, and defend and protect the rights of every individual and of every section of the Union. Having proven himself a national democrat, in every act of his political life, we can rely upon him as a faithful and our common country, and rest assured that no act of his will stain its history. We may look to him with confidence to enforce our maritime rights, and redress the wrongs inflicted upon our citizens by foreign powers. No longer will our national flag be subjected to insult and injury and the wrong submitted to by the executive of the nation. The past indicates that Gen. Pierce will "demand nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," and up to this standard and rule must all nations come during his administration. A better day is coming than we have seen for the last four years—a day when the flag of our country must and will command more respect from other powers.

The inaugural is in truth a model State paper, and commends itself to the warm approval of every democrat. Some of the questions discussed in it, we have alluded to, but there are others mentioned of grave importance. While Gen. Pierce justly regards the importance to this government of the acquisition of "certain possessions," he is opposed to the consummation of that object in a grasping spirit and in violation of existing treaty obligations. Let every democrat read this address, and he will rise from its perusal with increased confidence if possible, in the man whom the people by an unopposed majority have called to administer the affairs of the nation for the next four years.—*Winchester Independent*.

THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.—We present to our readers this morning what may be considered a rather incorrect version of the Inaugural Address of President Pierce, and although it is a document which will speak for itself and produce a telling effect wherever it is read, we must be permitted to say a few words in its praise, not because such a thing may be expected of us as one of the humble organs of the party at whose head General Pierce now stands, but because our own hearts beats responsive to its every sentiment. Its most prominent feature is the true, genuine Americanism which is visible in every sentence. No one on reading it can fail to realize the conviction that all its conceptions are those of the genuine patriot, the wise statesman, the true man. It breathes a spirit and a sentiment congenial to every American heart, and although we publish the document at length, we must be permitted to isolate one or two paragraphs, as worthy of special attention.—*Memphis Appeal*.

THE PROSPECT.—A synopsis of the speech of Gen. Pierce at his inauguration, shows clearly that no longer need we fear or be ashamed of our Executive. Having been elected without solicitation or wish, and chosen on account of principles not followed as a matter of policy, but of honest conviction, Gen. Pierce commences his term of office under no compulsory pledges, he has no one to reward because of extra exertion in his behalf, but free to obey that settled line of conduct which may best seem to promote the good of the whole Union. What little we have seen of his inaugural, we are decidedly pleased with. He expresses himself openly and to the point. We like the spirit of the man. The South can ask no more than that their rights of the South under the Constitution, be given a hearty support from every Southern section. His views of Cuba, &c., are just and proper at this time; and his devotion to the Union, will bear him out truly and mark his best policy. Yes, Gen. Pierce is destined to be a good and popular President.—He has made a right commencement, which augurs well for the future four years of service.—*Chattanooga Advertiser*.

THE INAUGURAL.—Mr. Pierce's inaugural address as received by telegraph is very imperfect. When a copy is received by mail we shall lay it in full, or an abstract of it, before our readers. It is due to Gen. Pierce to say that that part of the address bearing upon the compromise is outspoken and patriotic.—*Burkholder (Whig) Telegraph*.

DEATH OF SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, Esq.—Another of our oldest and most respected New York merchants is numbered with the dead. Samuel S. Howland, Esq., special and senior partner of the well known house of Howland & Aspinwall, died at Rome on the 9th of February. He left this city a few weeks since, in feeble health, with a hope that a voyage and the climate of Italy would restore him, but his family have now received letters conveying the sad tidings of his decease, as we have above stated.—*New York Herald*.

DECLINATION OF GEN. HASKELL.—In the address of Gen. HASKELL to the whig meeting on Monday last, he announced his intention of declining a nomination for Governor if tendered him by the Whig State Convention, and also stated the fact that he at that time had in preparation a letter to that effect, which would in a few days be published in the Nashville papers.—*West Tennessee Whig*.

[FROM THE LITTLE ROCK (ARK.) WEEKLY SUN.]  
IMPORTANT REMOVAL.—The following memorandum has been handed to us by Wm. F. POPE, Esq., Postmaster at this city. The intelligence is startling:

"The Camanche Indians have made an attack on Fort Arbuckle, and it is presumed there will be considerable of a time."

J. A. ESO, P. M. at Van Buren.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Ben. McCulloch, the noted Texas Ranger, had an encounter at Brown's dinner table to-day, with West, a lawyer of New Mexico. West had insulted McCulloch, and finally threw a glass of water in his face, whereupon the latter knocked West down with a tumbler, broke a plate over his head, and beat him with a chair until he was seriously though not dangerously injured.

MARRIED.—On Sunday morning, 13th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Anne M. Brown, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., to Miss MARY McNEIL, all of this city.

## COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, March 15.  
COTTONS.—There was nothing offering in the cotton market yesterday, and we heard of no sales.

Nothing doing in Tobacco, and no change in Groceries.

## STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED—14, Lodi, Paducah; Embury, Memphis; John Simpson, Cincinnati; Shipper, Walsboro; Mustang, do; Monticello, do.

DEPARTED—14, Lodi, Paducah; Mustang, do. River falling, with 65 feet on Harpeth.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fast and splendid passenger packet ALBION, JAMES MILLER, master, will leave for St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.—The fine steamer STATESMAN, H. G. McCann, master, will leave for Louisville, on Wednesday, the 15th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

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## COACH MANUFACTURER.

IRA A. STOUT,  
No. 5 CLARK STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.,  
Near to H. S. French's Grocery Warehouse, and opposite Morris & Stratton's.

All kinds of carriages for sale, with harness complete. Work done by me, or made to order, and warranted, and will be sold on good terms, for Cash or good notes, as any work done North or East.

Repairing done with promptness and dispatch, and all persons leaving to repair may rely on getting it when promised. All orders promptly attended to.

## FURNITURE, CARPETING, OIL CLOTH, &amp;c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the East, and is constantly receiving all kinds of FURNITURE, CARPETING, &c. His stock is now present consists of almost every article in his line of business, and as extensive as any in the city. Purchasers would do well to call, as he is determined to sell low for cash or on time for approved paper.

## ADELPHI THEATRE.

## FOR THREE EVENINGS MORE!

The Glorious Success which has attended the Musical TROUPE, KUNKEL'S NIGHTINGALE TROUPE, has induced them to continue during the week preceding NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, COMIC OPERAS, &c.

For further particulars see small bills.

Seats can be secured by applying at the office between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock.

Admission, Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents, Gallery 25 cents.

Doors open quarter before 7; curtain rises quarter before eight.

All the new and beautiful songs adapted to the Piano, sung by the Nightingales, are for sale at West's Music Store, No. 14, Union street. They embrace all the latest and most popular songs.

JOHN T. FORD, Agent.

## BROAD STREET BRIDGE COMPANY.

A election for a President and twelve Directors to manage the affairs of the Broad Street Bridge Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Nashville Insurance Company, on Saturday, April 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

## NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

E. B. GARRETT Respectfully announces that he has purchased from Messrs. A. B. & C. ROBERTSON a select and complete assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. from their latest importations, expressly for retailing, and will continue the business at their stand, No. 16, three doors from Nichols's corner, public square, Nashville, Tenn.

He solicits the customers of the Messrs. Robertson's, and his friends and the public generally to give him a call, with the assurance, on his part, of the most judicious satisfaction to all, who may be disposed to patronize him.

NOTICE.—We have sold to MR. E. B. GARRETT our retail stock of Boots, Shoes and Trunks, and given him our stand, No. 16, south side of the Square. The stock is select, full and superior, having been made to order for our regular Spring trade, and is taken from the retail trade. A short time will have been an opportunity to the public for a long and liberal patronage, and recommend our successor as worthy the confidence of our customers and the public. "Fair dealing" will be his standing motto.

## FIRST SPRING SALE.

Of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Hardware, &c.

BY JOSEPH P. DUNTON.

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, March 22nd, 23rd, 24th. My stock at this sale will be found to embrace a greater variety than ever before offered at Nashville, consisting in part as follows: Black, Brown and Blue Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Sateens, Tissues, Jeans, Drap d'Etoles, Queens Cloth, Coltonades, Checks and Fancy Linings, Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Satin of Cheines, Alpaca, Silk Figured and Plain Barges, Alpines Grenadines, Solid Colored Barges, Printed and Painted Barges, Embroidered Barges, Barred Muslins, Jacquets, Swiss Mull, Muslins, French and American Gingham, Barges d'Almes, Chintz d'Almes, British and American Lawns, Bayadere Dresses, British and American Prints, Plain and Figured Satins, Figured Silk Velvets, and even Branded Vestings, Napkins, Irish Linen, Linen Lustre, Bleached and Brown Domestic, Bleached and Brown Drilling, &c. Sheetings, Table Linen, Cambrics, Apron Checks, Cap, Silk Linings, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Cotton, Lace and Edgings, Black, white and mixed Cotton and Half Hose, Embroidered Curtains, Silk Mantillas, Bonnet Silks, Linen and Colton Ties, Sues, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Tapes, Colons, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Iron Trunk Cases, Pistols, Fiddles, Silk Angola Wool and Plain Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Slides, &c.

## FUTURE SALES.

April 5 & 7—10, 20 & 21 August, 2 & 3—11, 18 & 25 May, 8 & 9—21, 22 & 23—30 Sept. 6 & 7—8, 15, 22 & 29 June, 1 & 2—21, 22 & 23—30 Oct. 4 & 5 & 6 & 7—10, 17 & 20 July, 5 & 6—19 & 21—28 & 29 Nov. 1 & 2—3—10—17 & 20

## J. H. CUREY.

Furniture Manufacturer and Dealer,  
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish them with every article of furniture from a country to the finest article kept in this city. His manufacturing is not surpassed by any one in the South in point of material and workmanship—to test which he asks your patronage. He has also a good assortment of imported furniture, all of which is offered at extremely low prices for cash—his motto being short profits to make quick sales.

Ordered work, repairing and varnishing old furniture, done at the shortest notice, and upon very reasonable terms with dispatch. I am also prepared to fill all orders for mattresses, the common sluck kept constantly on hand. Being the only one in this city, I am a right to manufacture O'Neil's Atmospheric Leaver Churn, which is unequalled by any I would just say that a supply can always be found at my rooms on College street.

Undertaking.—All orders for Coffins can be filled in any short notice, as I keep every description of coffins always in readiness, which will be furnished at lower rates than usual in this city. Having a large stock of horses, and a careful driver, with my personal attention in this department of my business, I hope to merit your favors. Orders can be left at my safe room on College street, No. 25, where myself or clerk can always be found to attend to you, to attend to such orders. Thankful for a continuance, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

## J. H. CUREY.

## ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

For a Short Season Only—Commencing on Saturday Evening, March 15th.

## THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX.

LIFE-SIZE, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PICTURES' PASSAGES. Making the most magnificent moving mirror ever presented to the American public.

This sublime work was painted by the eminent American Artists, Huntington, May, Kile, Darley, Craspey and Prof. Diegen, and is acknowledged by leading journals, by artists, and by eminent judges to be a superior work of art. The cost of this gorgeous painting, which embraces sixty scenes from the "Glorious Old Dream," was \$10,000, and has been viewed by more than 400,000 persons in the principal cities of the Union.

Accompanying music, with descriptive lecture, accompanies the painting.

Cards of admission, 50 cents.—Children half price. Doors open at 5 o'clock; the mirror will move at 7 1/2, precisely. Exhibition on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.